

TROCHUS ADAMSI FROM PORT JACKSON, AND NEW
VARIETIES OF *BULIMUS MILTOCHEILUS* FROM
THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

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The *Ziziphinus comptus*,* of A. Adams, has been severally stated to occur in New Caledonia and Port Jackson. It is probable that the type of Adams' species was collected by Mr. Fred. Strange in Port Jackson and not in New Caledonia, just as *Z. scitulus* (= *Astele scitula*) was collected in Port Jackson and not in New Zealand, and *Pisania reticulata* in Tasmania and not New Caledonia as quoted by Adams, as has been definitely ascertained. From a careful comparison of specimens with the several descriptions and figures I feel convinced that the shells characterised by these three authors refer to one and the same species.

The late Dr. Fischer of Paris was the first to confound the *Z. comptus* of Adams with *Trochus Poupineli*, Montrouzier, from New Caledonia, misled, no doubt, by the erroneous locality recorded by Adams, and through not giving due credence to the excellent figure by Reeve.

It is very evident that Fischer never compared a specimen of Adams' species with either the descriptions or figure of *Z. comptus*, otherwise he would have doubtless noticed that the beaded or granulose liræ are much coarser and larger on *comptus*, and that those above and below the suture are much larger; that it is distinctly canaliculated at the suture; that the last whorl possesses nine rows of brown-spotted liræ.

* Specimens of this species found by me living on Shark Island, Port Jackson, and sent to Mr. Angus in 1870, were determined by him as the same as the type of *Z. comptus*, A. Ad., in the Cuming Collection, British Museum.

Now as the specific name *comptus** has already been bestowed upon a species of *Calliostoma* described by Philippi under the genus *Trochus* about the year 1849, it follows that the *Z. comptus* of Adams must receive a new specific name. Hence I would suggest that this species be hereafter known as *Trochus (Calliostoma) Adamsi*, Brazier. I am indebted to my kinsman Mr. R. C. Rossiter of Noumea, New Caledonia, for sending me a typical specimen of *Trochus (Calliostoma) Poupineli*, Montrouzier, from Isle Nou, New Caledonia, which has enabled me to compare the species under notice.

TROCHUS (CALLIOSTOMA) ADAMSI, BRAZIER.

Ziziphinus comptus, A. Adams, Proc. Zool. Soc. p. 38, No. 4, 1854; Reeve, Conch. Icon. Vol. xiv. pl. vii. fig. 48, 1863; Angas, "Additional Species of Marine Mollusca to be included in the Fauna of Port Jackson," Proc. Zool. Soc. p. 96, No. 73, 1871; *Trochus Poupineli*, Fischer (*non* Montrouzier), Journ. de Conch. p. 210, 1878.

Shell imperforate, acutely conical, rather thick; apex blackish-purple, granulated; whorls seven, flat, white or brownish; first two whorls with three rows of spiral granose cinguli, next with five the intermediate ones being finer, next two with six those above and below the canaliculated suture being the largest, last whorl with seven terminating at the periphery with two rows of the cinguli spotted with reddish-brown the intermediate ones white; last whorl slightly rounded; base convex and lirate with nine liræ brown-spotted; aperture orbicularly quadrate, sulcate and nacreous within, having four elongated sulci, two on the base and two on the wall of the last whorl; lip thin at the edge, thickened internally; basal margin crenulated; columella pearly white, subhorizontal, arcuate, subtruncate at the base, obtusely denticulated.

* Since this paper was read, I have received a letter (10, xi. 1894) from Mr. Edgar A. Smith pointing out that Adams' specific name *comptus* must stand, as the species was described in 1854, whereas *T. comptus*, Philippi, was published in Lieferung 144 of the Conchylien Cab., issued in 1855, one year later. I concur in Mr. Smith's views.

Alt. $11\frac{1}{2}$, diam. 9; alt. 11, diam. $8\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Alt. 8, diam. $6\frac{3}{4}$; alt. 8, diam. $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Cook's landing place, south side of Botany, in shell sand (1864); Shark Island, Port Jackson, found living under stones, low water, spring tides (*J. Brazier*, 1869); Long Bay, 9 miles south of Sydney; Middle Harbour in shell sand and beach shingle (*Hem and Brazier*).

To the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, 1869, (p. 162) I communicated a paper on the distribution of *Bulimus miltocheilus*, Reeve, wherein I stated that specimens vary much both in size and colour.

Mr. E. A. Smith in 1885, (Proc. Zool. Soc. p. 595), recorded a collection of shells from the Solomon Islands collected by Dr. H. B. Guppy who found the variety with white lip at Santa Anna, a small island at the south end of San Christoval. I have seen the white variety very common from the above island, but none of the typical form with the vermilion lip have I ever seen from there. I now divide the varieties under a new distinguishing name with the habitat where each variety is found.

BULIMUS (ASPASTUS) MILTOCHEILUS, Reeve.

Bulimus miltocheilus, Reeve, Conch. Icon. pl. 49, fig. 322; Deshayes in Fér. Vol. ii. p. 105, pl. 154, figs. 3, 4; Pfeiffer, Mon. Helic. Vol. iii. p. 372, Vol. iv. p. 440, Vol. vi. p. 77, Vol. viii. p. 108; Pfeiffer, Zeits. für Malakozool. Bd. v. p. 120, No. 35, 1848; *Aspastus miltocheilus*, Chenu, Man. de Conch. Part i. fig. 3216, 1859; Albers, Heliceen, 1st ed. p. 149, 1850; *Eumecostylus miltocheilus*, Albers, 2nd ed. p. 186, 1869; *Ostostomus miltocheilus*, H. and A. Adams, Recent Mollusca, Vol. ii. p. 151; *Bulimus (Aspastus) miltocheilus*, Tryon, Structural and Systematic Conchology, Vol. iii. p. 53, pl. 97, fig. 7, 1884.

Type white, with brilliant vermilion peristome. Long. 67 mm.

Hab.—San Christoval, found on the leaves of bushes and trees.

Var. *stramineus*.—Shell straw-yellow rather short; peristome darkish-red not so bright and brilliant as the type. Long. 53 mm.

Hab.—Ugi or Gulf or Golfe Island; found on the trunks of palm trees some four or five feet from the ground.

Var. *minor*.—Shell small, narrow, white; peristome pale orange-yellow. Long. 45 mm.

Hab.—Ulana or Ulaua or Contrariété Island; found on the trunks of palms.

Var. *albolabris*.—Shell white covered with a pale yellowish epidermis; peristome opaque white. Long. 55 mm.

Hab.—San Christoval and Santa Anna, found on the trunks and leaves of trees.